1. In Oracle Database **21*C***, ‘**C**’ for what?
   1. Character
   2. **Cloud**
   3. Classic
   4. Celsius
2. DBA stands for?
   1. Database Analyst
   2. Database Access
   3. **Database Administrator**
   4. Database Application
3. What does OTP mean?
   1. **Online transaction processing**
   2. Online transfer processing
   3. Online traction processing
   4. Online translator processing
4. Oracle Enterprise Manager Cloud Control is a?
   1. Product
   2. Cloud storage
   3. **Tool**
   4. None of them
5. A cloud use by a single organization is called?
   1. **Private cloud**
   2. Public cloud
   3. Hybrid cloud
   4. Community cloud
6. How many types of services Oracle Cloud provides?
   1. Two
   2. **Three**
   3. Four
   4. Five
7. The Pioneer of relational database is?
   1. Christopher J
   2. **Dr. E. F. Codd**
   3. Dr. Andy
   4. Dr. E. Bacon
8. The relational model consists of?
   1. Collection of objects
   2. Collection of relations
   3. Set of operators
   4. Data integrity
   5. **All of above**
9. #\* identify what?
   1. Primary key
   2. Not null
   3. **Both Primary key & Not null**
   4. Null value accepted
10. Departments, employees, and orders are examples of?
    1. Entity
    2. Table
    3. **Both a & b**
    4. only a
11. DDL stand for what?
    1. **Data definition language**
    2. Data define language
    3. Define data language
    4. Data described language
12. Which is the not Data manipulation language?
    1. SELECT
    2. **CREATE**
    3. INSERT
    4. MERGE
13. What is the purpose of DISTINCT?
    1. Returning unique column
    2. **Returning unique row**
    3. Returning ascending row
    4. Returning descending row
14. A statement is a combination of?
    1. **Two or more clauses**
    2. Two or more columns
    3. Two or more tables
    4. Two or more keywords
15. SELECT identifies the \_\_\_\_\_
    1. Rows to be displayed
    2. Tables to be displayed
    3. **Columns to be displayed**
    4. None of them
16. By following the SELECT keyword with an asterisk (\*), what will be displayed??
    1. A single column
    2. **All columns**
    3. A single row
    4. All rows
17. If any column value in an arithmetic expression is null, the result is?
    1. Blank
    2. Not-Null
    3. **Null**
    4. None of the above
18. You can change a column heading by using \_\_\_\_\_
    1. Select statement
    2. **Column alias**
    3. Quotation marks
    4. All of the above
19. What is the optional keyword between the column name and the alias?
    1. **AS**
    2. ON
    3. AT
    4. OF
20. What will be required if the alias contains spaces or special characters, or if it is case-sensitive?
    1. AS keyword
    2. Single quotation marks
    3. **Double quotation marks**
    4. Double vertical bars
21. Date and character literal values must be enclosed within \_\_\_
    1. **Single quotation marks**
    2. Double quotation marks
    3. Parentheses
    4. Both b & c
22. The WHERE clause follows?
    1. SELECT clause
    2. **FROM clause**
    3. GROUP BY clause
    4. HAVING clause
23. The default date display format is?
    1. DD-MM-RR
    2. **DD-MON-RR**
    3. DD-MON-YY
    4. DD-MM-YY
24. Which operator matches a character pattern?
    1. IN
    2. BETWEEN
    3. **LIKE**
    4. ANY
25. Which is not true about IN operator?
    1. It is also known as the Membership condition
    2. It can be used with any data type
    3. **It can be used with only number type**
    4. The set of values can be specified in any random order
26. Which is not true about LIKE operator?
    1. LIKE operator performs wildcard searches
    2. **Search conditions can contain only literal characters**
    3. % denotes zero or more characters
    4. \_ denotes one character
27. Which is true about AND operator?
    1. **Returns TRUE if both component conditions are true**
    2. Returns TRUE if either component condition is true
    3. Returns TRUE if either component condition is false
    4. Returns TRUE if the condition is false
28. Which is true about the Rules of Precedence?
    1. Concatenation operator works before Arithmetic operators
    2. **You can use parentheses to override rules of precedence**
    3. Logical operator works before Comparison conditions
    4. There is no default order of precedence
29. Which clause is used to restrict data?
    1. SELECT clause
    2. FROM clause
    3. **WHERE clause**
    4. ORDER BY clause
30. If execute a query as SELECT last\_name, Salary, FROM employees;
    1. Which is not valid for ORDER BY clause?
    2. ORDER BY salary ASC
    3. ORDER BY salary
    4. ORDER BY salary DESC
    5. **ORDER BY 3**
31. FETCH FIRST is a?
    1. Clause
    2. Operator
    3. **Keyword**
    4. None of above
32. Which is true about the OFFSET clause?
    1. The value for offset can be a character of a number
    2. **It specifies the number of rows to skip before row limiting begins**
    3. It specifies the number of rows to return
    4. It specifies to return exactly the specified number of rows
33. Which is true about the Substitution Variables?
    1. **It temporarily stores values**
    2. It allows only single-ampersand (&) to store values
    3. It cannot be used with WHERE conditions
    4. It cannot be used with ORDER BY clauses

**Chapter- 4**

1. Single-row functions operate on?
   1. Rows and return many results for rows
   2. **Rows and return one result per row**
   3. Set of rows and return many results
   4. Set of rows and return one result only
2. Which is true about the Single-row functions?
   1. **Manipulate data items**
   2. Don't accept any arguments
   3. Return many results
   4. Cannot be nested
3. Convert a value from one data type to another is called?
   1. Character functions
   2. Number functions
   3. Date functions
   4. **Conversion functions**
4. Which two are character manipulation functions? (Choose two.)
   1. **TRIM**
   2. **REPLACE**
   3. TRUNC
   4. MOD
5. Single-row character functions accept character data as input and can return?
   1. Date values
   2. Character values
   3. Numeric values
   4. **Both character and numeric values**
6. Which function is used to find the numeric position of a named character?
   1. SUBSTR
   2. **INSTR**
   3. REPLACE
   4. TRIM
7. Which function enables you to remove characters from a character string?
   1. SUBSTR
   2. CONCAT
   3. **TRIM**
   4. REPLACE
8. Which functions convert the case for character strings?
   1. CONCAT
   2. **INITCAP**
   3. LENGTH
   4. LPAD
9. Which function extracts a string of determined length?
   1. LENGTH
   2. RPAD
   3. INSTR
   4. **SUBSTR**
10. Which one is true about Nesting Functions?
    1. Nested functions are evaluated from the least deep level to the deepest level
    2. **Single-row functions can be nested to any level**
    3. The inner function retrieves the final result
    4. The outer function retrieves first
11. Which function is used only for NUMBER data type?
    1. ROUND
    2. TRUNC
    3. TRIM
    4. **MOD**
12. The appropriate table to use when performing arithmetic calculations on values defined within the SELECT statement (not pulled from a table column) is?
    1. EMP
    2. The table containing the column values
    3. **DUAL**
    4. An Oracle-defined table
13. Which function is used to determine whether a value is odd or even?
    1. CEIL
    2. FLOOR
    3. FLOAT
    4. **MOD**
14. The Oracle Database stores dates in an internal?
    1. **Numeric format**
    2. Character format
    3. Date format
    4. It has no default format
15. What is true about the Date Functions?
    1. CURRENT\_TIMESTAMP returns the current date only
    2. **CURRENT\_DATE returns the current date from the user session**
    3. SYSDATE returns the server date
    4. SESSIONTIMEZONE returns current session’s date and time
16. Which operations you can perform with the Date Functions? (Choose three)
    1. **Add a number of days to a date**
    2. **Subtract a number of days from a date**
    3. Multiply the number of days by a date
    4. **Add a number of hours to a date**
17. Which function return number data type?
    1. ADD\_MONTHS
    2. NEXT\_DAY
    3. LAST\_DAY
    4. **MONTHS\_BETWEEN**
18. The ROUND and TRUNC functions can be used for?
    1. Number values only
    2. Date values Only
    3. **Both number and date values**
    4. Character values only

**Chapter- 5**

1. The Oracle Database can be defined by using the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ data types
   1. ANSI
   2. DB2
   3. SQL/DS
   4. **All of the above**
2. A VARCHAR2 or CHAR value can be converted to \_\_\_\_\_\_
   1. Number data type
   2. Date data type
   3. **a & b**
   4. None of the above
3. A date value can be converted to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ data types
   1. VARCHAR2
   2. Number
   3. CHAR
   4. **a & c**
4. fx is a/an?
   1. Element
   2. **Modifier**
   3. Keyword
   4. Function
5. fm is a/an?
   1. **Element**
   2. Modifier
   3. Keyword
   4. Function
6. The NVL () function
   1. Assists in the distribution of output across multiple columns
   2. Allows you to specify alternate output for non-NULL column values
   3. **Allows you to specify alternate output for NULL column values**
   4. Nullifies the value of the column output.
7. Which is true about the NVL () function?
   1. **Data types must match**
   2. Return the first non-null expression
   3. Converts a null value to a number only
   4. expr2 is the source value for converting the null
8. To convert a null value to an actual value, you should use \_\_\_\_\_
   1. **NVL function**
   2. NVL2 function
   3. COALESCE function
   4. DECODE function
9. Which one is correct for NVL2 function?
   1. NVL2 (*expr1, expr2*)
   2. NVL2 **(*expr1, expr2, expr3*)**
   3. NVL2 (*expr1, expr2, expr3, expr4*)
   4. NVL2 (*expr1, expr2, ..., exprn*)
10. In the NVL2 Function, the argument *expr1* can be any data type, but *expr2* and *expr3* should be?
    1. Different data type
    2. **Same data type**
    3. Number data type
    4. Character data type
11. How many expressions compare the NULLIF function?
    1. 3
    2. **2**
    3. 5
    4. no limit
12. Which function is used to return the first non-null expression?
    1. NULLIF
    2. NVL2
    3. **COALESCE**
    4. NVL
13. Which function/expression provide the use of the IF-THEN-ELSE logic within a SQL statement? (Choose two)
    1. COALESCE
    2. NULLIF
    3. **CASE**
    4. **DECODE**
14. CASE is a/an?
    1. Element
    2. **Expression**
    3. Function
    4. Keyword
15. The CASE expression complies with the \_\_\_\_
    1. Oracle SQL
    2. **ANSI SQL**
    3. Microsoft SQL
    4. MySQL
16. The DECODE function is specific to\_\_\_\_
    1. ANSI SQL
    2. ANSI syntax
    3. ANSI and Oracle join syntax
    4. **Oracle syntax**
17. Which function can best be categorized as similar in function to an IF-THEN-ELSE statement?
    1. Sqrt ()
    2. **Decode ()**
    3. New\_time ()
    4. Rowidtochar ()
18. The Single row function accepts one or more arguments. Which are not used as an argument?
    1. User- supplied constraints
    2. Variable- value
    3. **Table name**
    4. Column name

**Chapter- 6**

1. Group functions operate on sets of rows to give\_\_\_\_\_
   1. One result per row
   2. **One result per group**
   3. Different result per group
   4. Different result per row
2. All group functions ignore \_\_\_\_\_
   1. **Null values**
   2. Numeric values
   3. Date values
   4. Character values
3. You can use AVG and SUM functions for \_\_\_\_\_
   1. **Numeric data type**
   2. Character data type
   3. Date data type
   4. Both b & c
4. You can use the MIN and MAX Functions for \_\_\_\_\_\_
   1. Character data type
   2. Date data type
   3. Numeric data type
   4. **All of the above**
5. The VARIANCE and STDDEV functions can be used only with \_\_\_\_\_
   1. Character data type
   2. Date data type
   3. **Numeric data type**
   4. Both a & b
6. How many formats does the COUNT function have?
   1. 1
   2. 2
   3. **3**
   4. 4
7. The MAX and MIN cannot be used with \_\_\_\_
   1. LOB data types
   2. LONG data types
   3. DATE data types
   4. **Both a & b**
8. What does the COUNT (\*) returns?
   1. Number of Columns
   2. **Number of rows**
   3. Number of Cells
   4. None of the above
9. If you want to forces group functions to include null values, what function you need to use?
   1. NVL2 function
   2. **NVL function**
   3. COALESCE
   4. NULLIF
10. Which clause is mandatory when nesting the group functions?
    1. **GROUP BY clause**
    2. ORDER BY clause
    3. WHERE clause
    4. HAVING clause
11. Which clause we can’t use to restrict groups?
    1. GROUP BY clause
    2. ORDER BY clause
    3. **WHERE clause**
    4. None of the above
12. By using which clause, you can exclude rows before dividing them into groups?
    1. GROUP BY clause
    2. ORDER BY clause
    3. **WHERE clause**
    4. HAVING clause
13. All the columns in the SELECT list that are not in group functions must be in the \_\_\_\_
    1. **GROUP BY clause**
    2. ORDER BY clause
    3. WHERE clause
    4. HAVING clause
14. Which is true about the GROUP BY clause?
    1. The GROUP BY column should have to be in the SELECT list
    2. **Cannot use a column alias in the GROUP BY clause**
    3. The GROUP BY clause should have to be before WHERE clause
    4. The GROUP BY clause cannot contain multiple column
15. Which clause restrict the groups?
    1. GROUP BY clause
    2. ORDER BY clause
    3. WHERE clause
    4. **HAVING clause**
16. The HAVING clause restricts \_\_\_\_\_\_
    1. Row
    2. **Group**
    3. Column
    4. All of the above

**Chapter- 7**

1. The join condition for the natural join is basically a/an \_\_\_
   1. **Equijoin**
   2. Cross join
   3. Outer join
   4. None of the above
2. Which clause makes code easy to understand?
   1. Where clause
   2. **ON clause**
   3. FROM clause
   4. Both a & c
3. Table aliases can be up to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ characters in length
   1. 10
   2. 20
   3. **30**
   4. 40
4. Which join should be used to join a table to itself?
   1. NATURAL JOIN
   2. **Self-join**
   3. OUTER joins
   4. Cross joins
5. What will happen if the columns having the same names but have different data types in the NATURAL JOIN?
   1. No rows selected
   2. **An error is returned**
   3. Null is returned
   4. None of the above
6. To apply additional conditions, we can use \_\_\_\_ (choose two)
   1. Having clause
   2. **AND clause**
   3. **WHERE clause**
   4. ON clause
7. OUTER join consists of \_\_\_\_
   1. LEFT OUTER join
   2. RIGHT OUTER join
   3. FULL OUTER join
   4. **All of the above**
8. In SQL:1999, the join of two tables returning only matched rows are called \_\_\_\_\_
   1. Outer join
   2. **INNER join**
   3. Self-join
   4. Cartesian product
9. A join between two tables that returns the results of an INNER join, as well as the results of left and right join, is a \_\_\_\_
   1. OUTER join
   2. Left OUTER join
   3. **Full OUTER join**
   4. Right OUTER join
10. Which are true about the table alias? (Choose two)
    1. It cannot use as a table prefix
    2. **It gives the table a shorter name**
    3. **It keeps SQL code smaller and uses less memory**
    4. It can use as a column alias also
11. Which clause is used to specify arbitrary conditions or specify a join condition?
    1. Having clause
    2. AND clause
    3. WHERE clause
    4. **ON clause**
12. How many tables should be joined in a three-way join?
    1. 2
    2. **3**
    3. 4
    4. None of the above
13. What is a Cartesian Product?
    1. A join between two tables
    2. **A join of every row of one table to every row of another table**
    3. A join of every column of one table to every column of another table
    4. A join of every row of one table to every column of another table
14. According to the SQL:1999 join syntax, if you want a Cartesian Product, which join you should use?
    1. Natural join
    2. Self-join
    3. Outer join
    4. **Cross join**
15. Which join produce a Cartesian Product?
    1. Natural join
    2. Self-join
    3. **Cross join**
    4. Outer join

**Chapter- 8**

1. The subquery is also known as \_\_\_\_
   1. **Inner query**
   2. Outer query
   3. Main query
   4. None of the above
2. The result of the subquery is used by \_\_\_\_
   1. Inner query
   2. **Main query**
   3. Subquery
   4. All of the above
3. Which query executes first in a subquery?
   1. **Inner query**
   2. Main query
   3. Outer query
   4. None of the above
4. A subquery is a \_\_\_\_\_
   1. SELECT keyword
   2. SELECT clause
   3. **SELECT statement**
   4. All of them
5. You can place the subquery in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_
   1. WHERE clause
   2. Having clause
   3. FROM clause
   4. **All of the above**
6. Which one is true about the subquery?
   1. The subquery generally executes last
   2. **A subquery must be enclosed in parentheses**
   3. A subquery can be placed in an ORDER By clause
   4. A subquery is also known as outer query
7. Single-Row Subqueries \_\_\_\_ (choose two)
   1. **Return only one row**
   2. Return multiple rows
   3. **Use single-row comparison operators**
   4. Use multiple-row comparison operators
8. Which of the following are multiple-row comparison operators?
   1. IN
   2. ANY
   3. ALL
   4. **All of the above**
9. Which operator can be used with a multiple-row subquery?
   1. =
   2. LIKE
   3. BETWEEN
   4. **NOT IN**
10. A subquery can be used to \_\_\_\_\_\_
    1. Create groups of data
    2. Sort data in a specific order
    3. Convert data to a different format
    4. **Retrieve data based on an unknown condition**
11. Which statement is true about the subqueries?
    1. A subquery should retrieve only one row
    2. **A subquery can retrieve zero or more rows**
    3. A subquery can be used only in SQL query statements
    4. Subqueries CANNOT be nested by more than two levels
12. What is true regarding subqueries?
    1. The inner query always sorts the results of the outer query
    2. The outer query always sorts the results of the inner query
    3. The outer query must return a value to the inner query
    4. **The inner query returns a value to the outer query**
13. The outer and inner queries can get data from \_\_\_\_\_
    1. **Different tables**
    2. Different schema
    3. Different sever
    4. All of the above
14. =ANY is equivalent to \_\_\_\_\_
    1. =
    2. !=
    3. **IN**
    4. ALL
15. Column comparisons in multiple column comparisons can be
    1. Pairwise
    2. Non-pairwise
    3. **Both a & b**
    4. None of them
16. The NOT IN operator is equivalent to \_\_\_\_
    1. **<> ALL**
    2. =ANY
    3. >=ANY
    4. >=ALL

**Chapter- 9**

1. Queries containing set operators are called?
   1. Join queries
   2. Subqueries
   3. **Compound queries**
   4. All of them
2. What are true about the Set Operators? (Choose two)
   1. **All set operators have equal precedence**
   2. The SQL statement cannot contain multiple set operators
   3. **The expressions in the SELECT lists must match in number**
   4. ORDER BY clause cannot be used with set operators
3. The UNION operator returns \_\_\_\_\_
   1. Rows that are common to both queries
   2. Rows from both queries, including all duplications
   3. **Rows from both queries after eliminating duplications**
   4. Rows in the first query that are not present in the second query
4. If you want to use ORDER BY clause with the Set Operators, then what is the position of ORDER BY clause?
   1. End of every statement
   2. End of the first statement
   3. **The very end of the statement**
   4. None of them
5. Which set operator should be used to return all rows from multiple queries?
   1. UNION
   2. **UNION ALL**
   3. INTERSECT
   4. MINUS
6. Which set operator should be used to returns rows that are common to both queries?
   1. UNION
   2. UNION ALL
   3. **INTERSECT**
   4. MINUS

**Chapter- 10**

1. When a DML statement is executed?(Chose 3)

A. Add new rows to a table

B. Modify existing rows in a table

C. Remove existing rows from a table

D. When commit command Execute

Ans : abc

2. What does the word DML stands for in Oracle SQL?

A. Durability Management Language

B. Database Management Language

C. Database Manipulation Language

D. None of the above

Answer: C.

3. Which of the following are DML commands in Oracle Database?

A. SELECT

B. GROUP BY

C. INTERSECT

D. INSERT

Answer: A, D.

4.Which of the following DML commands can be considered to be a hybrid of INSERT and UPDATEin a single statement?

A. INTERSECT

B. INSERT

C. SELECT

D. MERGE

Answer: D

5. What all operations can MERGE statement perform in SQL?

A. INSERT

B. DELETE

C. GROUP BY

D. None of the above

Answer: A, B.

6.Which of the following commands manipulate data basically?

A. MINUS

B. UPDATE

C. TRUNCATE

D. All of the above

Answer: B, C

7. What is true about the INSERT statement in Oracle SQL? (Choose the most appropriateanswer)

A. An INSERT statement can override any constraint put on the table

B. An INSERT statement cannot be used on a table if a constraint is already placed on the table

C. An INSERT statement can be used on a table only if a constraint is already placed on the table

D. An INSERT statement can never insert a row that violates a constraint

.Answer: D.

8.Which of the following commands is used to change the rows that already exist in a table?

A. INSERT

B. UNION

C. UPDATE

D. SELECT

Answer: C.

9.What is true about the UPDATE command?

A. It can update only one row at a time

B. It can update only 100 rows at a time

C. It can update unlimited rows at a time in bulk

D. None of the above

Answer: C.

10.Which of the following clauses decides how many rows are to be updated?

A. SELECT

B. WHERE

C. FROM

D. All of the above

Answer: B.

11. Which of the following commands can be used to remove existing records from a table?

A. UPDATE

B. INSERT

C. MINUS

D. DELETE

Answer: D.

12. What does a collection of DML statements that form a logical unit work known as?

A. ACID property

B. UNION

C. UNION ALL

D. Transaction

Answer: D

13. What is true about the keyword VALUES in INSERT statements?

A. VALUES can add multiple rows at a time during the INSERT

B. VALUES can add only 100 rows at a time during the INSERT

C. VALUES is mandatory to be used if we use the keyword INSERT

D. VALUES add only one row at a time

Answer: D.

14. Which of the following commands is used to save the changed data in a table permanently?

A. ROLLBACKB. COMMIT

C. INSERT

D. UPDATE

Answer: B.

15.Which of the following commands allows undoing the changed data?

A. ROLLBACK

B. COMMIT

C. INSERT

D. UPDATE

Answer: A.

16. Which of the following commands allows enabling markers in an active transaction?

A. ROLLBACK

B. COMMIT

C. SAVEPOINT

D. None of the above

Answer: C.

17. Which of the following commands / statements would end a transaction?

A. COMMIT

B. SELECT

C. SAVEPOINT

D. CREATE

Answer: A, D

18.When does a transaction complete?

A. When a ROLLBACK is executed

B. When a COMMIT is executed

C. When TRUNCATE is executed

D. All of the above

Answer: D.

19. You need to change the job title Clerk to Administrative Clerk for all Clerks.

Which statement does this?

A. UPDATE emp

SET job = ‘Administrative Clerk’;

B. UPDATE emp

Job := ‘Administrative Clerk’

WHERE UPPER (job) = ‘Clerk’;

C. UPDATE e mp

SET job = ‘Administrative Clerk’

WHERE UPPER (job) = ‘CLERK’;

D. UPDATE emp

SET values job = ‘Administrative Clerk’

WHERE UPPER (job) = ‘Clerk’;

Ans: C

20. Examine the table instance chart for the sales table.

You attempt to change the database with this command:

INSERT INTO sales(purchase\_no, customer\_id,cars\_id)

VALUES(1234, 345, 6);

If this statement fails which condition would explain the failure?

A. The sales table has too many foreign keys.

B. A mandatory column value is missing.

C. The statement has invalid data types.

D. The statement does not fail at all.

Ans: B

21. Which two statements complete a transaction? (Choose two)

A. DELETE employees;

B. DESCRIBE employees;

C. ROLLBACK TO SAVEPOINT C;

D. GRANT SELECT ON employees TO SCOTT;

E. ALTER TABLE employees

SET UNUSED COLUMN sal;

F. SELECT MAX(sal)

FROM employees

WHERE department\_id = 20;

Ans: DE

22. Which are DML statements? (Choose all that apply)

A. COMMIT…

B. MERGE…

C. UPDATE…

D. DELETE…

E. CREATE…

F. DROP…

Ans: BCD

23. A data manipulation language statement \_\_\_\_\_.

A. completes a transaction on a table

B. Modifies the structure and data in a table

C. Modifies the data but not the structure of a table

D. Modifies the structure but not the data of a table

Ans: C

24. Which three are true? (Choose three.)

A. A MERGE statement is used to merge the data of one table with data from another.

B. A MERGE statement replaces the data of one table with that of another.

C. A MERGE statement can be used to insert new rows into a table.

D. A MERGE statement can be used to update existing rows in a table.

Ans: ACD

25. You added a PHONE\_NUMBER column of NUMBER data type to an existing EMPLOYEES table. The EMPLOYEES table already contains records of 100 employees. Now, you want to enter the phone numbers of each of the 100 employees into the table.

Some of the employees may not have a phone number available.

Which data manipulation operation do you perform?

A. MERGE

B. INSERT

C. UPDATE

D. ADD

E. ENTER

F. You cannot enter the phone numbers for the existing employee records.

Ans: C

26. User JANKO would like to insert a row into the EMPLOYEE table, which has three columns: EMPID, LASTNAME, and SALARY. The user would like to enter data for EMPID 59694, LASTNAME Harris, but no salary.

Which statement would work best?

A. insert into EMPLOYEE

values (59694,'HARRIS', NULL);

B. insert into EMPLOYEE

values (59694,'HARRIS');

C. insert into EMPLOYEE (EMPID, LASTNAME, SALARY)

values (59694,'HARRIS');

D. insert into EMPLOYEE

(select 59694 from 'HARRIS');

Ans: A

27.. Which of the following are valid database datatypes in Oracle? (Choose three)

A. CHAR

B. VARCHAR2

C. BOOLEAN

D. NUMBER

Ans: ABD

28. Omitting the WHERE clause from a DELETE statement has which of the following effects?

A. The delete statement will fail because there are no records to delete.

B. The delete statement will prompt the user to enter criteria for the deletion.

C. The delete statement will fail because of syntax error.

D. The delete statement will remove all records from the table.

ANS: D

29. The transaction control that prevents more than one user from updating data in a table is called

A. Locks

B. Commits

C. Rollbacks

D. Savepoints

Ans: A

30. Which Methods are used Inserting Rows with Null Values?

A. Implicit method

B. Explicit method

C. Oracle Method

D. None of above

Ans: AB

31. Can We Specify the empty string ('') in the VALUES list for character strings and dates?

A. True

B. False

Ans: A